EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE DONCASTER RACES.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Sept. 13-Evening.-The Doncaster races continue to attract general attention and crowds of visitors. The contests of to-day were extremely interesting, and some of the results rather astonishing. Vanban was beaten in the run for the Doneaster stakes, and Achievement repeated her victory over Hermit in that for the Doncaster cup. The Park-Hill stakes, valued at £850, were won by Emily. Pace was the winner of two races, viz: The "Two Hundred Sovereigns," and the "Sweepstakes," the latter valued at £400. Bounaway was again a winner to-day, carrying off the Portland plate valued at £475. The Doneaster stake, valued at £770, was a success to Traabau, beating Vauban, who was second. Achievement, the vicorious "St. Leger" mare. again triumphed over Hermit, the winner of the Derby, in the race for the Doncaster Cup. The Juvenile selling stakes, valued at £80, were won by Trepthong. Triponier won his second success at this meeting, in the race for the Eglinton stakes, cash

A GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO BE CALLED.

ROME, Sept. 13.—His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, has resolved to call together a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church. Primates, Archbishops. Bishops, Cardinals, Heads of Religious Orders, and other dignitaries of the Church, will be summoned from all parts of the world. The Holy Father has named a Congregation of seven Cardinals, to whom he has intrusted the duty of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Council.

THE UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 13.—The United States steamship Franklin, Admiral Farragut, accompanied by the Ticonderoga and Canandaigua, forming the Caropean squadron of the American Navy, arrived here recently, after visiting several places in the Bartie. The arrival of the distinguished American commander was made the occasion of a national ovation. The customary salutes were fired by the Americans, and answered from the fortifications on shore. The grand feature was a fête in the Imperial Palace, given by His Majesty the King of Sweden, which was attended by Admiral Farragut and the officers under his command, as well as many Swedish dignitaries. Toasts were drank, speeches made, and the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm manifested.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 13.—The Franklin, the flagship of Admiral Farragut of the American navy has arrived from Stockholm, and is now riding at anchor in this harbor. The Americans here, as everywhere, are cordially greeted by the people.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The financial relations between

Austria and Hungary have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—The Anchor Line's steamship Hi-bernia, Capt. Munroe, which left New-York on the 31st

of August, arrived at this port to-day. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13—Noon.—The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Erin, Capt. Hall, from New-York on the 31st of August, arrived at this port to-day en route to Liverpool. The Royal Mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, from New-York on the 4th inst., ar-

rived here this forenoon, on the way to Liverpool. LONDON, Sept. 13-Noon.-Advices have been received here from Melbourne, which state that the ship Caledonia, which lately sailed from this port, put into the latter place in distress, having sprung a leak at sea. Her cargo was seriously damaged. Dispatches have been received which state that the bark Ethel, Capt. Wylie, which recently sailed from Hong Kong for New-York, when a few days out got aground, and was obliged to return and

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13-2 p. m.-The steamship Western Metropolis, Capt. Weir, of the New-York and Bremen Line, which put in here recently with a broken shaft, is already in dock, where her damages will be speedily

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 13-Noon.—Consols for money, 942; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 722; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77. Eric Railway shares, 441. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 214.

Afternoon.—Consols for money, 944: United States Five-

Twenty bonds, 72%; Illinois Central Ballway shares, 77; Eric Rallway shares, 44%; Atlantic and Great Western

Consolidated bonds, 21;

Evening.—Consols, 94; for money. The chief American securities closed as follows: Eric shares, 441; Illinois Centrals, 77; United States Five-Twenty bonds firmer at

723 @72# : Atlantic and Great Western, 214. FRANKFORT, Sept. 13-Noon.-United States Five-Twen-

ties for the issue of 1862 are quoted at 76%.

Evening-United States Five-Twenty bonds are steady

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13-Noon.-Cotton-The regular Brokers' Circular, reports the sales for the week at 66,000 bales of which 5,000 bales were purchased on speculation and 17,000 bales taken for export. The stock in port amounts to \$18,000 bales, of which 289,000 bales are American. The market to-day opens very active, the quotation for Middling Uplands being old., and for Middling Orleans, 94d. The recent decline in prices is to be attributed in part to late large receipts, and to the large stock now on hand, which is greater than at any time since the close of the war between the Northern and Southern States. It is estimated that the sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Wheat, 13/6 for White California P cental. Corn, 36/6 p quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 42/6 \$ 480 B for Canadian. Oats, 3/5 \$\psi\$ 45 fb for American. Barley, 5/\psi\$ 60 fb for American. Cheese, 51/6 \psi\$ cwt. for Middling American. Beef, 150/ P 304 B for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70) \$ 200 to for Prime City Mess. Lard, 50/6 \$ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42/6 \$\psi\$ cwt. for Middles. Rosin, 7/9 ewt. for Common American, and 12/ for Medium. Tal-10w, 44/3 P cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 28/6. Petroleum, 10d. for Spirits, and 1/5 for Standard

Afternoon.-Cotton continues active at the noon quota tations. Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn is now quoted at 37/6: Peas at 42/6, and Barley at 5/1. Wheat and Oats are without change in price. Beef has advanced 2/6 since noon, and is now selling at 152/6. Lard has advanced 3d. and the price now is 50 9. Cheese has advanced 6d., and the quotation now is 52]. Pork and Bacon are unchanged. In the Produce market, Tallow has advanced to 44 6, and Spirits Turpentine declined to 28/. There is no change

Evening -Owing to the improved tone of the trade report cotton closed firmer and more active; the sales heve exceeded the estimate made at the opening. The transactions to-day foot up about 15,000 bales, at 94d, for Mid dling Uplands, and 94d, for Middling Orleans. The mar ket for Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. The market for provisions and produce is quiet, and articles are with-

LONDON Sept. 13-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar. 24/6; Scotch Pig Iron, 53/; [Calcutta Linseed, 68/6; Whale Oil, £40 per 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £115 per tun; Linseed Oil, £39 per tun; Linseed Cakes, £10 10/ per tun,

out quotable change.

for feeding.

Afternoon.—No changes have taken place in our markets since the noon report.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13-Noon.-Petroleum 50} francs for Standard White. Evening.—The Petroleum market is firmer and prices

closed at 52 francs.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. INDICATIONS OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1866.

News from the Levant to the Greek Legation here which was received to-day, states that the warlike preparations of the Greek Government are not abat ing. Irrespective of the two iron-elad frigates ordered in England, the Minister of Marine is said to have purchased another iron-clad there, which is to be equipped with five Armstrong guns of the most powerful caliber. The Greek crew of this latter vessel have already left for England. It is announced.

payment which America gives for Russian America consists of six iron-clads. It is said that these iron-clads have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and on their reaching the Piraus, will be handed to the Russian Admiral, and manned with Russian crews, who have already arrived from the Black Sea. The soldiers of the reserve of the Greek army, recently called out, will be divided into three camps, formed in the Morea, in Eastern Greece, and on the frontiers of Thessaly. The commanders of the camps

OFINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS. In an article on "Russia in the East" the Epoque of the 31st of August says:

are on the eve of being appointed.

Everyone believes or suspects that the troubles which at present so profoundly agitate the East are the work of Russia, or at least that Russia encourages them by her moral support, and not improbably by her material support. This is a case, we have especially insisted of late, in which it behooves England to cast off her political indifference and skepticism in relation to European quarrels. We should not then have to labor under the necessity of restraining ourselves from searching out the truth touching the direct action of Russia in the East. We do not presume to divine or to be

"In general the country is not tranquil, and the government is even less so. Every day since the carnival of the Sultan, the ministers meet at the imperial palace under his presidency. The Candian business is as far from a settlement to-day as it was six months ago. The Czar is in the Crimea. Movements of Russian troops are taking place there on a large scale, and the Russian Ambassador has been telegraphed for in great haste, to present himself to the Czar. This last circumstance has given rise to a thousand surmises."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REPORT ON FINANCES AND CANALS—THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1867. The Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock. The consideration of the Finance and Canal Reports was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANDREWS (Rep., Onondagn) moved the following as a substitute for the second and third sections of the

as a substitute for the second and third sections of the Finance Report:

After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repair, there shall be set apart and paid into the Canal Beht Sinking Food in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of i October, 1807, and of the revenues of the Canals the sum of \$2.410, such the linking Food in tails due and redeem that year of the revenues of the Arnal of the same of the first paid and provided for; and the principal and interest as its for; and the principal and interest of said Sinking Food shall be strictly applied to that purpose, and to no other purpose or object whatever, if in any first year there shall not be contributed from said revenues, at least, the sum of \$2.410,000, the deficience shall be supplied by traxialm the next year. The remaining revenues of the Canals in each first year may be applied by the Legislature to the improvement and completion of the Canals. The tax suchorized to be levied to provide for the Sinking Fund to pay the feating Canal debt is hereby suspended after the first day of October, 1967.

day of October, 1967.

Mr. McDONALD (Rep., Ontario) moved to add to Mr.

Verplanck's amendment the following:

But the Legislature shall by such law provide for the payment of any
balance of interest or principal over sind above the proceeds of the
Canal revenue piedege for the payment of anch loss within 10 years from

the time of the contracting thereof.

Mr. HATCH (Dem., Erie) offered an amendment providing that the surplus revenues should first be applied to the Eric Canal, and then to the lateral canals. Lost.

Mr. RATHBUN (Rep., Cayuga) moved to amend so that the surplus revenues shall not be anticipated or pledged. Carried.

Mr. ALVON. pledged. Carried.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) moved to amend that if the surplus revenues shall not be used for the improvement of the canals, they shall be and remain a part of the Canal Bebt Sighting Fund. Carried by 63 to 19.

Mr. Andrews's amendment, as amended, was then

Mr. VERPLANCK (Dem., Erie) moved to amend as fol

Mf. VERPLANCK (Della, Erro) moved to commerce of the confirmant the interests of the State demand the improvement of the confirmant the interests of the State demand the improvement of the confirmant of the State, or any or either of the said canals, pass an Act 5 canals of the State, or any or either of the said, pass an Act 5 canals of the State, or any or either of the said, pass an Act 5 course to the said of the said

improvement specified in said Act, shall borrow the moner required for such improvement by lean upon the credit, and reindownshie out of the servenne of the casais. But no part of the principal of such bon shall be made due or parable until the year 1878. Such money so raised by lean shall be applied as directed by the Act approved by the people, and in so other manner and for no other parises.

This amendment was advocated by Messrs, Verplank and Lapham (Rep. Ontario), and opposed by Messrs, Rathbun (Rep., Cayuga), Folger (Rep., Ontario), Tilden (Dem., New York), Van Campen (Rep., Catarangus), and Murphy (Dem., Kings).

Mr. GRAVES (Rep., Herkimer) said that the persons who were advertised to speak in the Assembly chamber against Liquor Prohibition this afternoon, were unable to fulfill the engagement on account of lilness. He moved that the time for such hearing be fixed for next Thursday afternoon, and this was agreed to. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The consideration of the Finance and Canal Reports was resumed.

Mr. VERTLANCK advocated his amendment offered

The consideration of the Finance and Canal Reports was resumed.

Mr. VERPLANCK advocated his amendment offered this morning.

Mr. OFDYKE (Rep., New-York) opposed the amendment because it was a departure from the financial policy of the Constitution of 1246. He would go for enlarging the canals whenever it should be demonstrated that it was necessary. The Canal Committee had abandoned their scheme. They had admitted that it could not be carried through the Convention. The amount of taxation paid by the people of this State in 1866 had been stated at \$180,000,000. He believed this to be a low estimate, and in coming to this conclusion he did not include the sums paid for charities, for churches, &c.

hurches, &c. Mr. CHURCH (Dem., Orleans) was surprised at the churches, &c.

Mr. CHURCH (Dem., Orleans) was surprised at the character of Mr. Verplanck's amendment. Whatever might be said of those who call themselves the exclusive friends of the canals, one thing was certain, they would never be hung for their modesty. After a discussion of 10 days, in which it had been demonstrated that the scheme of the Canal Committee must fail, a proposition had been brought here that would involve an expenditure of \$50,000, 000 without even fixing upon a day of payment. The plant for expending \$5,000,000, as reported by the Canal Committee, had been abandoned by them, and now a plan that is much worse, that contemplated an expectature of \$50,000,000. It was monstrous, and should hot be entertained for a moment. He warned contemen not to yield another inch in the direction of debt. If they did, they would be much worse off than under the present Constitution.

Mr. Vinplanck accepted Mr. McDonald's amend-Lient offered this morning.

Mr. VERPLANCK accepted Mr. McDonaid's amendLent offered this morning.

The question was taken on Mr. Verplanch's amendment as amended, and it was lost—Yeas, 2c; Nays, 56.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend, as a substitute for the
fourth section, the following:

Every contribution or advance made to the canals of this State since
Jane 1,1846, or which may hereafter be made from any source, except
their direct revenues, shall, with interest thereon, at current rates be just
into the Treasury of the State out of the canal revenues as soon as the
same can be done consistent with the provisions of this article. All sums
some can be done consistent with the provisions of this article. All sums
some can be done consistent with the provisions of this article. All sums
some can be done consistent with the provision of this article.

All sums
such payment may be delayed for the purpose of applying such revenues
to the improvement of the Canals, if in the judgment of the Legislature,
the necessities of commerce and the interests of the State demand the
same.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. MURPHY said he would move to strike out the specific sum named as due the general fund from the canal fund, if Mr. Alvord would withdraw his amendment.

With that understanding, Mr. ALVORD said he would

do so. Mr. MURPHY then made his motion, and it was

adopted.
The Convention then adjourned. CANADA.

QUEBEC, Sept. 13 .- Since the disturbances on Monday night, large pickets of military continue to patrol the Lewis roads. Notwithstanding these precautionary measures, disorderly soldiers have been guilty of further

measures, disorderly soldiers have been gainly of father acts of violence.

Lord Monck and suite, and His Excellency Sir N. P. Bellean, attended a ball on board the war ship Aurora yesterday evening, given by the officers of that vessel.

MONTHEAL, Sept. 13.—A scrutiny of the whole poil of Montreal West is to be instituted by Mr. McGee's friends, who expect to show that 500 fraudulent votes were polled for Mr. Devlin. It is removed that Mr. McGee is shortlyfto be appointed to a high and permanent position under the Government.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE COMING COUP D'ETAT -THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS AS TO RE-OPENING REGISTRATION-FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE SAMANA BAY. Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13, 1807. For several days past, men here who enjoy the rep-tation of being confidential advisers of the President, have been giving out that Johnson has said that he would remain quiet until after the Fall elecions. The following, however, which is from the Washington correspondence of a Charleston paper of the 12th inst. is significant, for the reason that its author is a writer for the President's organ here, and a warm friend of the President. He is an old Demoeratic politician and Secessionist, who, when Buchanan ruled at the White House, was honored with being called in to consult and advise at the Cabinet

by her material amyort. This is a new two hoves England to seed of the political indifference and skep gland to seed the political indifference and skep gland to refer the nave to labor under the necessity of restraining ourselves from searching in the East. We do not presume to divine to to be able to predict when the conflict which menaces Europe on that side will burst forth; nor do we presume to say what will be the intensity of the tempest which is accumulating in that direction; but there is evidently there, to use an expression which has become celebrated, "a black spot."

From speculation we pass to facts; they have always an authority which cannot be dispated. If we may credit certain reports, the sum of \$42,000,000, which the United States are to pay to Russia for the cession of her North American territories, will be paid in kind—that is say, the Washington Cabinet has been empowered to remit to Russia, instead of money, six iron-clad vessels of war ready for service. These six floating fortresses are to be sent to Gibraltar, whence, within the space of ten days they will sail for the Firaus. This is an grave question on which the Sicel makes the following very apposite reflections: "Why is it that at the Firaus, and not at Cronstadt or elsewhere, this delivery is to take place? Because perhaps the necessary Russian equipments for the armanent of the six vessels in question are expected in Greece. But there is a better reason. The Russian Government may have decided that their six newly acquired vessels of war should navigate for a season the waters of the Orient, and from the way in which the Greek. But there is a better reason. The Russian Government accord between America and Russia, constitute and the same of the Constitution, as the surpression of the Firauce and England can, by continuing to hesitate about taking part in the affairs of Cannia, prepare grave embarrasaments for the future.

A correspondent of the Journal des Details wites from Turkey:

"In general the country is not tranquil, and

It is now definitely settled by the Executive an thority to suggest to the several District Military Commanders the extension of the time until the Isof October for the correction of and admission to registry of those who may produce proofs of legal qualifications, and fix as the time for the elections the first Monday of November, in order to secure uniformity in all the Southern States. No order will be issued on the subject, as the Reconstruction Acts give the District Commanders discretionary powers but they will be promptly informed of the recommendation or suggestion in official form.

There is a good deal of anxiety existing here as to what the President is going to do in regard to reopening and extending the term for registration in the South for the pursoes of allowing those to whom he lately granted amnesty to register. Immediately after the proclamation was made public, he let it be understood that he had no intention of reopening registration, but within the last few days he has been veeting around, and now intimates that he will reopen the lists, not with standing the seventh section of the July Reconstruction act, which, in substance, says that registration in Southern States shall not be extended beyond the 1st of October, exept by order of the District Commanders. The same section orders Boards of Registration to reopen their ists at least fourteen days previous to the day of the lection, and gives five days for a revision. This, it is claimed, removes the necessity of an order from the President, but he asserts that the law is unconstitutional, and he will raise the issue with Congress by ordering the District Commanders to reopen nd extend the registration.

Gen. Sickles has been called to Washington next

week for conference with the General-in-Chief, who desires to consult him in regard to the situation.

. The Government has official information that the negotiations with the Dominican Government for the purchase of the Bay of Samana, in the Island of St. Domingo, have failed, that Government declining peremptorily to make the sale.

The petition of Fitz John Porter, and the accom-

panying papers, for a reopening of his case, have been placed in the hands of Gen. Grant by the President. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Porter's application will be granted, and a new trial ordered. The recent Executive proclamation enjoining a strict observance of the constitutional requirements, was to-day issued from the War Department for the

information of all concerned.

Col. Edgar W. Dennis, Judge-Advecate of the Second Military District, who on leave came North with Gen. Sickles, returned yesterday from a brief visit to Washington, where he had satisfactory interviews with heads of Departments respecting affeirs in that District. It is believed that directions have been given by Gov. Randall. Post-Master-General, which will lead to a remedy of certain defects in the postal service between South Carolina and the

North. Collector Smythe had a long interview with the

President to-night.

The President and Mr. Seward will positively attend the Antietam ceremonies on Tuesday next. Other members of the Cabinet may accompany Mr.

The following appointments have been made Lorenzo M. Johnson of Texas, Consular Clerk; John S. Fiske of New-York, Consul at Leith. Gen. Butler left here this morning for New-York,

GRANT, SICKLES AND CANBY.

A Washington dispatch to The Boston Ad-

ch. Grant to Gen. Sickles, is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as that in the case of the moyal of Gen. Sheridan. He speaks in strong terms of Geh. Grant to Gen. Sickles, is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as that in the case of the removal of Gen. Sheridun. He speaks in strong terms of Mr. Binckley's sophistries and rhetoric, and declares himself in full accord with the end that Gen. Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says, in substance, that he is no iswyer, and therefore, if he had not been restrained by his position as a soldier, he would not have answered the legal arguments brought forward in the Cabinet; but he is satisfied that the spirit of the Reconstruction act, if not its letter, justified Gen. Sickles in the course he pursued. Information from Charleston, S. C., leaves no doubt of the fact that Gen. Canby heartily approves of the acts of his predecessor. He continues in force all of Gen. Sickles's orders, and will purpue the same general fine of policy. Prominent Johnson men in that city, who were elated at the removal of Gen. Sickles, are beginning already to query what they have gained by the change of commanders.

BINCKLEY'S PROCLAMATION.

Circular to all District-Attorneys and Marshals of the United States, and to all their respective Assistants and Deputies, and to all persons holding any official relation to the Attorney-General's office.

Attorney-General's office.

Attorney-General's office.

Attorney-General's office.

Attorney-General's office.

Sir: I herewith furnish you with an official copy of the proclamation of the President of the United States dated the ad instant, and in the 22d year of American independence. This proclamation recites in brief the obligations of loyalty to the Republic, and was intended to admonish you, in common with all persons holding any place of honor, trust, or profit, civil or military, at home or abroad, under the United States of America, and all good citizens thereof, that the Constitution of their courtry is in force, and that the Government for this Republic, notwithstanding that many well-meaning citizens have. In consequence of disturbing events that are now happily

eas have, in consequence of distarbing events that are low happily past, come to look with indulgence upon also and dangerous pretences that the Constitution is not the supreme law of the land, and also the most autentic proof of the will of the people; but that there are lowers of government outside of the Constitution.

tution which may lawfully violate that instrument and the laws made in pursuance of it. All citizens of the United States owe allegiance to that nationality, as the same is embodied and organized in the Constitution and such amendments thereof as, having become expedient in the progress of the country, have been duly made and ratified. But in a special manner all persons holding office under the United States are selemnly sworn to support that Constitution, and also to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the Government thereunder; and for the greater number of such incumbents at this time it is known that they have been retained or have been placed in their respective offices upon express assurances of zealous loyalty to the Union, which is taken by all men to mean a cheerful obedience to the proper civil authority of the country. But for the functions of your office, which are directly connected with the enforcement of the laws, a lively sense of their sanctity and authority is anticipated. You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this communication. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Acting Attorney-General.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Washington, Sept. 13.-The receipts from customs at the ports below named, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7, inclusive, were as follows: Boston, \$258,746 13; New-York, \$2,895,330 59; Philadelphia, \$243,170 99; Baltimore, \$100,576 13; New-Orleans, August 26 to 31, inclusive, \$118,193 12. The amount of coin in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day was \$99,867,000, of which \$14,673,000 was in coin certificates. The amount of currency was \$45,189,000. Making a total of \$145,056,000.

THE ATROCIOUS SENTIMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM-THE EXECUTION OF O'HORAN CON-

GALVESTON, Sept. 12 .- Matamoros advices of he 4th inst. state that a proclamation has been promulated, ordering the election of Delegates to Congress, and for President of the Supreme Court, on the 22d of September. The district elections were to take place on the 6th, 7th, and 8th insts. Congress meets on the 20th of November, and the President takes his seat on the 1st of December, and the Chief Justice on the 1st of June.

The brigand troops of Canales have surrendered them elves to the authorities at Linares. Gen. Beriozabal had resigned the Governorship of Tamaulipas, and Gen. Paron

Gen. Escabedo reached Monterey with 2,000 troops on the 28th ult. There was great rejoicing thereat. In a speech he said " the name of American would be always be dear to him." He denied the reports that he had insulted the Americans at Queretaro, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the United States for his success.

Com Castellon was pardoued on the 13th. Gen. Tomas of Horan was executed on the 21st.

Gen. Diez retires to private life. Juan Jose Baz, Governor of the market. ernor of the capital, decrees death to all robbers. Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, has made an attempt to vin

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS REFUSE TO MEET THE COMMISSIONERS.

St. Louis, Sept. 13 .- An Omaha dispatch of last night says that Gen. Sherman received this evening a telegram from the Commander at Fort Laramie, stating a telegram from the Commander at Fort Laramie, stating that the hostile Indians will not come in to meet the Commissioners at that point at the time expected. They will send in runners to listen to the proposition to be made by the Commissioners, as they lear some trick will be spring upon them, and suspect bad faith. If they are satisfied that the Commissioners are acting in good faith, then the bostile chiefs will come in and hold a council in the full moon of November, next. Under this aspect of affairs, the Commissioners will hold a meeting in the morning to settle upon what course to pursue.

The Pence Commissioners held a meeting at Omaha on the 13th, and expect to start for the North Platte on the 14th, there to meet "Spotted Tail," who promises to bring in the principal members of his band.

FAVORABLE REPORT FROM THE KAW INDIANS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- The Agent of the Kaw Indians, in Kansas, under date of Sept. 11, reports Kaw Indians, in Kansas, under date of Sept. 11, reports that a great majority of the Indians have been absent most of the time hunting, visiting, and trading, and I busily engaged in gathering for the majority of their efforts at farming this year. The tribe is at present in guite a prosperous condition; the general health is seenewing investment in product of the constances than when the Agent last reported. MOVEMENTS OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
From SunLy, Dakota Territory, Aug. 31, 1867. The steamer St. John, with the Commission on board, arrived here last evening from points above

This post is in process of construction, not yet com-pleted, is designed for four companies, now garrisoned by a detachment of the 22d fufantry, U.S. A., commanded by Col. Stanley, formerly Major-Gen. Volunteers; it is cated upon an eminence so considerable that I will not

make the estimate as to destance much higher from the steamhold landing as in the department under the commondation of a little department under the commondation and a little department under the commondation are at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Here so fluid, as a general thing, the men and officers kindly disposed toward the Indiane—In striking contrast with those we met at Fort Leavenworth; don't seem to be so much prejudice and passion here agelewhere on the border, simply because it is to be so much prejudice and passion here agelewhere on them; and the border, simply because it is to be so much prejudice the border, simply because it is to be so much prejudice the border, simply because it is to be so much prejudice to the highest provide the highest provide the solid provide the highest provide the findian is not the natural enemy of the white man, neither is the white man then attract canny of the Indian. They are naturally friends, which is proven by the fast that all who most to do with them, exists and cloquent in their defense, and severe in their defense, and the who happen to travel through their country, taking every occasion to linearity and officers, and those who happen to travel through their country, taking every occasion to linearity and officers, and those who happen to travel through their country, taking every occasion to linearity. The second of the second is an interest to their country, taking every occasion to linearity. The second of the second is an interest produced the second of the second

this post. He estimates the number of Indians about here at 1,000, representing six bands of the Sioux, all friendly. In fact, all the Indians north of the Missouri River, from Fort Rice to Crow Creek, about 15,000 in all, are perfectly friendly, and travel through their country is not interrupted, no depredations committed. These Indians have all along resisted the attempts of the hostile tribes to force them into a conflict with the whites. They could furnish about 2,500 warriors, which would prove a valuable addition to the command of Red Cloud, the war chief of the confederated tribes now arraigned against our people. These Indians, remaining true to their secure it. To-morrow the Commission me

THE SICKNESS AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13 .- The number of interments in this city on Wednesday was 20. Mrs. Gen. Pot ter, wife of the Chief-Quartermaster, died yesterday. Elias Smith, agent of the Associated Press has been down with the fever. Gen. Griffin was taken with the fever last evening but is doing well to-day. There were to-day only eight deaths in the city.

TWENTY-TWO DEATHS ON A UNITED STATES VESSEL AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 13 .- Two officers and

20 of the crew of the United States iron-clad Mahaska have died of yellow fever. There were 43 deaths in this city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning. AID FOR THE SUFFERERS ON THE GULF.

At the request of Dr. Elisha Harris, a numer of our most distinguished physicians met in the ber of our most distinguished physicians met in the Metropolitan Police Court-room, yesterday, and appointed Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, Dr. A. Nelson Bell, Dr. Theodore Walser, Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, and Registrar Elisha Harris, a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting of merchants and others, at which may be discussed the best methods of relieving the sufferers from yellow fever in Southern towns and cities. Dr. Harris read a telegram from Mr. F. A. Smith, President of the New-Orleans Board of Health, dated yesterday, saying that the New-Orleans Howard Association, though thoroughly organized and hard at work, are without means. Messes, Spofford, Tileston & Co., of No. 29 Broadway, have volunteered to transmit any contributions which may be offered.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—The National Convenington City was selected as the place for holding the next annual National Convention. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: N. G. M. Charles Osborn, Pennsylvania; D. G. M. Alexander Aupperle, Ohio; G. C. Thomas G. Bass, Pennsylvania; G. Secretary, John Wharton, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, August Etteng, Missouri; G. Warden, Samuel West, Illinois; G. Tyler, R. Ulack, Naw, York Flack, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL PAIR. BUFFALO, Sept. 13 .- S. R. Earls, the Assistant Secretary of the State Agricultural Fairs, reports that the buildings on the fair-grounds are in a more advanced stage of progress than at any previous year. The entries are larger and of a class superior to any fair yet held. The herd of cattle of the Hon. Ezra Cornell of Ichica, N. Y., will be exhibited. Much fine stock from Canada has been entered, and every section of the State of New-York will be represented. Implements have been entered from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The fair at present resembles a National exhibition more than a State fair. The building is larger and the accommodations more extensive than ever before. Mechanies' Hall on the ground is 48 by 190 feet; Domestie Hall, the ladies' department, is 48 by 190 feet; Floral Hall is 80 by 110 feet; Policy Hall is 90 by 90 feet. Carriage Hall is 28 by 110 feet; Vegetable Hall, same dimensions. There will be a building expressly for stoves, 28 by 100 feet. Inling Hall is 30 by 100 feet. There will be stalls sufficient to accommodate all the animals that may be exhibited. It is thought that there will be a very large attendance from the Western States, the facilities for reaching Buifalo with stock and implements by rail and water being so very convenient, and the railroads transporting stock free of charge. The Fair will open Oct. I. THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH UNION.

Union Convention adjourned sine die last night. The fol-lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: Presi-W. N. Young of Washington, Botte Links, N. Young of Washington, Botte Links, N. Y. A. Young of Washington, Botte Links, N. Y. A. Y. Secretary, H. W. Wheeler of Boston, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. B. Cowles of Chicago: Editor of The Telegrapher, the organ of the Union, F. L. Pope. The next annual convention will be held at Albany, N. Y.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—The National Telegraph

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Gen. Wright, Chief-Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, with a party of Engineers, is between Las Vigos and Santa Fe, and is reported to have found fine railroad routes.

WONDERFUL VOLCANIC PHENOMENA ON THE PLAINS.

St. Louis, Sept. 13 .- The Montana Post says that an exploring party which has been to the head waters of the Yellowstone River has just returned, and waters of the Yellowstone River has just returned, and reports seeing one of the greatest wonders of the world. For eight days the party traveled through a volcanic country emitting blue flame and a living stream of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and relling, long level plains intervening between rolling mounds. On the summits of these rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters from four to six inches in diameter, from which streamed a blaze and a constant whist-ling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they traveled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of "Hell."

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—The Haytian man-of-war Alexander Picton, which arrived in this har-bor a few day ago, disabled and in tow of the steamship man-of-war Alexander Picton, which arrived in this day hor a few day ago, disabled and in tow of the steamship Granada, has become the object of intense interest, and attraction among the colored people of Norfolk and this vicinity. Yesterday Rear-Admiral Ravigniaux of the Haytian Navy, accompanied by several of his colored officers, visited Norfolk and Portsmouth. Later in the day the Admiral visited the Gosport Navy-Yard, where he was received by Commodore Kilby and his Executive Officer, Capt. Rogers, with all the honor and courtesy due his distinguished rank. A salute was fired from the receiving ship New-Hampshire. During their stay in Norfolk the presence of the colored officers in uniform becoming noised about among the colored element of the city, soon had the effect of attracting a large crowd of all ages, who followed them at a respectful distance, but were unable to repress their curiosity and intense wonderment at the naval spectacle. To-day Admiral Ravigniaux, accompanied by his officers, visited the Fort, and were received with a salute of 13 guns. The Admiral called on General Hays, the Commandant of the Post, and was escorted around the Fort and shown the various objects of interest connected with the garrison. It is now definitely settled that the man-of-war will be towed to New-York for this purpose.

THE POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.-The Pomological Convention adjourned to-day, after a very interesting session. It will reassemble two years hence in Philadelphia. The It will reassemble two years hence in Philadelphia. The display of standard fruits consisted of 680 dishes of grapes, 802 dishes of apples, 745 dishes of pears, and 112 dishes for peaches. The President stated the quantity and quality of the fruits excelled the most sanguine expectations of the Society, and that the exhibition excelled anything in the pomological line the world ever saw. The fruit were sold at auction this afternoon to assist in defraying the expenses of the Society, and some of it brought high prices. A portion of the Society will visit the vineyards at Hermann and Bluffon, Missouri, to-morrow.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT. St. Louis, Sept. 13.-Mike McCool has authorized John Frankliv, the backer of Aaron Jones, to make match for him with Joe Coburn of \$10,000. McCool has sent a deposit of \$1,000 to New-York, and his challenge will be published next week.

ARREST FOR VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAW. St. Louis, Sept. 13.-Lubunger and Van Breek, two brewers of this city, were held in \$5,000 bonds to-day for violating the revenue law.

THE KINGSTON (N. Y.) NATIONAL BANK TROUBLE. The details of the embezzlement from the First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., are given as follows: The directors recently made the discovery that lows: The directors recently made the discovery that Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, the President, had embezzled \$91,000 of the bank funds, the date being some time in May, about a week after the transfer of James E. Ostrander from the bank to the Ulster County Savings Institution. The money was in the shape of a certificate for that amount loaned to Fisk & Hatch of New York, and was deposited in the vault. On examination, this was found to be missing, and Mr. Hasbrouck confessed to having converted it into cash and to have used the funds, and turped over to the bank all his property, consisting of his real estate, bank stock, and railroad stock. The bank is thus fully secure if not compelled under the Bankrupt Act to let his other creditors share in these securities.

It has now transpired that Hasbrouck has been systematically swindling numerous parties by receiving

It has now transpired that Hasbrouck has been systematically swindling numerous parties by receiving funds for the purchase of Government securities, which he never bought. He obtained some \$150,000 in this way, and by paying the interest on the bonds he was supposed to have deposited in the bank, avoided all subspicion, while he expended the money in extravagant living and in stock speculations. The total habilities of Mr. Hasbrouck amount to \$201,000, of which \$30,000 is to the Fourth National Bank of New-York (secured by collateral), \$11,000 to Fisk & Hatch, and \$91,000 to the First National Bank of Kingston.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ELECTION ORDER DEFERRED. RICHMOND, Sept. 13 .- Gen. Schofield's order for the State election, to have been issued to-day, is de layed in view of the Washington telegram relating to a simultaneous election in all the Southern States on the first Monday of November.

The Revenue tax collected on tobacco in this Distret for the month of Angust, amounts to over half a million dollars. The amount of tobacco was 1,250,000 pounds.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY IN COURT.

Judge Thomas has delivered an important decision in the case of Lersner agt. Boiling, in Fauquier County, the property in controvery being estimated at \$100,000 in value. The facts are as follows: "In January, 1863, Mr. Robert Bolling contracted with Mr. G. Lersner for the sale of the magnificent estate, Bollingbrooke, on which he resides, situated in upper Fauquier: the consideration was to be Confederate Treasury notes. Lersner did not punctually fulfill his engagement to pay the money in cash; the war terminated while Lersner was still in default. Bolling then claimed that the default of Lersner had relieved him from all legal obligations to perform the contract. Lersner filed his bill against Bolling in the Circuit Court of Fauquier, praying a decree for a specific execution of the contract. The points of the defense were—the default of the plaintiff, Lersner, in failing to pay all the purchase money, associated with the gross inadequacy of the price, making it inequitable to decree a specific performance of so hard and unconscionable a bargain. Judge Thomas sustained the position of the defaudant, Bolling, and rendered a decree refusing execution of the contract, and ordering it to be annuiled." Col. Mosby and a Gen. Payne were counsel for defense, and the Hon. J. R. Tucker for plaintiff. decision in the case of Lerener agt. Bolling, in Fauquier

SOUTH CAROLINA.

VALIDITY OF DEBTS INCURRED UNDER THE OLD

ORDER OF THINGS. In the case of Agnew agt. Bobo, just tried in the United States Court at Greenville, S. C., Judge Bryan ruled that "debts created in the purchase of slaves are good, and will be enforced in the purchase of slaves are good, and will be enforced in the Federal Courts. The warranty of the negro, as a slave for life, will not alter the case, though he was emancipated by the war; because this was an event unforcesen by the vender, and for which he cannot be held responsible. It is also decided that the sequestration of debts by the Confederate Government, and their payment to a Receiver, does not release the debtor from paying them to the creditor." If this decision is sustained by higher courts the effect upon personal liabilities will be extensive.

FLORIDA. REGISTRATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, Aug. 31, 1887. Official reports from Boards of Registration to this date give the following results:

Registered Whites...4,734 | Registered Colored....9,398
Total registered....15,678.
Registration in niheteen counties not yet finished, being complete only in Baker, Bradford, and Nassau Counties. In this State. as well as in Georgia and Alabama, the number registered exceeds the highest estimates made before registration commenced.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION. A St. Louis correspondent, under date of Sept. 10, reports the reception of Sheridan in that city. and adds the following views, given by Sheridan himself,

and adds the following views, given by Sheridan himself, of the situation in the region of his former command:

In private interviews he stated that he believed that the policy of Congress, if rigidly adhered to, will reconstruct the South on a firm and enduring basis. Any departure from that policy, he said, gave encouragement to the Robels and retarded the restoration of the era of good feeling. There is nothing so much to be dreaded if the South, especially in Louisiana and Texas, as the belief in the minds of late Rebels that they may hereafter obtain better terms by holding out against the present Reconstruction policy.

Referring to affairs in New-Orleans, it transpired that the greatest trouble Gen. Sheridan had to contend against was the attitude assumed by Gov. Wells and his peculiar Irlends. This clique was small in number but great in malignity, and after the removal of Wells from the Governor's chair, spared no opportunity to malign the General and all his measures. For example, they complained that he kept in office notorious Rebeis, omitting to add that said Rebeis had been appointed by the Governor himself. They occupied an anomalous position and annoyed the Commanding General incessantly. Wells desarted the Radia Sound tank Rebag made him Ide Ydiy Flot he deserted the Rebeis and tried to rejoin the Radicals. But neither party would own him after his double desertion, and thus he was a sort of political Tahmaelite, with his bands raised against all and all hands against him. This small mischleyous element in New-Orleans, was constantly snapping at the General's heele, and howled for joy when he left.

Gen. Sheridan is the personification of the military man. He stated emphatically that he was no politician, and did not desire to talk politics, but did not regard the question of reconstruction a political question any more than loyalty to the Government. It was above nere party or politics; and what satisfied him that the policy of Congress was right, was that every one of the bilatant, agitating

agitating, non-fighting Rebels, denounced it. Gen. Sheridan said he had read the Acts of Congress sent him by Gen. Grant, and tried to carry out their plain intent and meaning. If said acts had been passed by another sort of Congress, and had been forwarded for his instruction of Congress, and had been forwarded for his instruction.

New-Orleans, Sept. 13.—A suit has been commenced in the Justices Courts in this city for the recovery of the value of a \$10 New-Orleans city flote. It is a test case.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A letter from Marshall County, Miss., dated

A letter from Marshall County, Miss., dated Aug. 31, reads as fellows:

I wish to communicate with you in regard to the progress of reconstruction, and the opposition to which loyalty is subjected here. While riding in this County to see the country, on Saturday last, I heard there was to be a Union meeting at a place called Wall Hill. Being near there, I concluded to attend the said meeting. I arrived about one hour before the speaker, and went into a store to get some refreshments. One of the proprietors wanted to know if I had passed any "neggers" on the road. I told him I had, about three miles from there. He instantly began cursing and buckling on his revolver, saying at the same time he would stretch the d-d niggers, or any Yankoo son of a b—that was with them. He stepped to the door, and upon seeing the Union Club approach ing with the speaker, said in an angry tone: "Here they come! the d-d Yankees; if our party were only here, we would hang every one of them," &c. &c. By our party he undoubtedly meant an organized band of Rebels which is supposed to exist there, and which it seems was absent that day. The men at the store were now busily engaged in sending messengers through the neighborhood, until they succeeded in getting together quite a crowd of "whites" (as they style themselves). The Union men proceeded to raise a United States flag on a horse-rack near the store, not considering it necessary to place a guard there to protect it. A man came instantly from the street, with several oaths. The meeting was called to order, and we listened to a noble address by Capt. M. O. Gill of Holly Springs, followed by a colored man by the name of Edmondson, who made a few excellent remarks to the colored people, on their duties as freenuen. The colored people present displayed an extraordinary degree of self-possession. I have never seen a mere hostile feeling exhibited anywhere than was manifested on that occasion, and by the very men whom Gov. English of Connecticut says are foully denied the right of represen Aug. 31, reads as fellows:

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 .- An immense crowd was attracted to-day on the principal street of this city by the fulfillment of an election wager. Heggins to Unionist; carried a hand-organ the whole length of the street, playing as he went, and collecting money for the benefit of the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums. The leading local candidates, both defeated and snecessful ones, attended. The street was jammed for hours, and business haunts were deserted. Over \$5,000 in gold and silver were collected.

Receipts of wheat since July 1, are, 2,000,000 sacks of 100 in each, which is equal to two-fifths (2-5) of the entire receipts from the last harvest. Car prices have advanced 21,25cc, the range is \$1,80241 90 for good Shipping to Choice.

Arrived, whale barks Pike and Jeannet, from Kodiac, first of the season. Also, steamer Active from Victoria, with nearly \$67,000 treasure.

Currency drafts have advanced 30 per cent in gold. Legal tenders, 69,2704. Twenty-one vessels, with an aggregate tunnage of 18,000, are loading wheat, of which loars for England.

Sept. 12.—The State Fair, the first industrial displays. by the fulfillment of an election wager. Heggins (a Union-

16 are for England.

Sept. 12.—The State Fair, the first industrial display yet held in this State, was attended by large crowds.

Gen. Bidwell delivered the annual address last night. The decline in the value of fourteen of the leading mining stocks for extravagant working over the broduction, and the ambition to declare large dividends, are causing an abatement of fictitious values. Legal Tenders, 69-270. ARREST OF A FORGER.

Спісадо, Sept. 13.—Matthews, aliqs Depeyster, alias Livingstone, who obtained \$75,000 from the Bank of

Moses Taylor & Co. of New-York in July last, by forging the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was arrested on Wednesday, near Blackberry Station, in this State, by Detectives Elder of New-York and Ellis of Chicago, About \$10,000 of the money was recovered, the balance having been spent in the purchase of farms, horses, and stock.